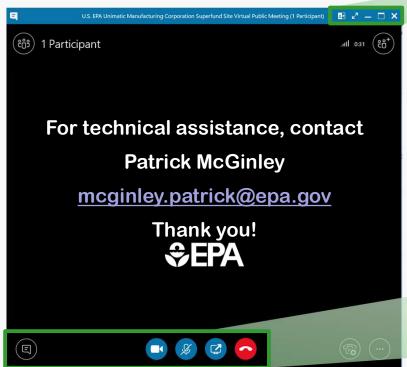


Skype Meeting Controls

Skype Meeting Window



Window Controls



Call Controls







Riverside Industrial Park Superfund Site

Proposed Plan Virtual Public Meeting

Wednesday, August 5, 2020 7:00 PM to 9:00 PM



Agenda

Introductions	Shereen Kandil
Presentation	. Josh Smeraldi
Questions and Comments	. EPA Team
Closing Comments	. Shereen Kandil



Who's Who at EPA

Josh Smeraldi

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Community Involvement Coordinator 290 Broadway

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EPA relies on public input to ensure that the concerns of the community are considered in selecting an effective remedy for the Superfund site.

EPA encourages the public to review the Proposed Plan and submit comments.



Meet Our Team

EPA

- > Michael Sivak, EPA Branch Chief
- > Kathryn Flynn, EPA Hydrogeologist
- > Marian Olsen, EPA Human Health Risk Assessor
- > Chuck Nace, EPA Ecological Risk Assessor
- > Will Reilly, EPA Site Attorney



- > Jeff Fredrick WSP, EPA Contractor
- **➤ Len Warner WSP, EPA Contractor**
- > AmyMarie Accardi-Dey WSP, EPA Contractor
- > Ann Rychlenski WSP, EPA Contractor

KS1 Kandil, Shereen, 8/4/2020



Agenda

Presentation.....Josh Smeraldi

Questions and Comments..... EPA Team

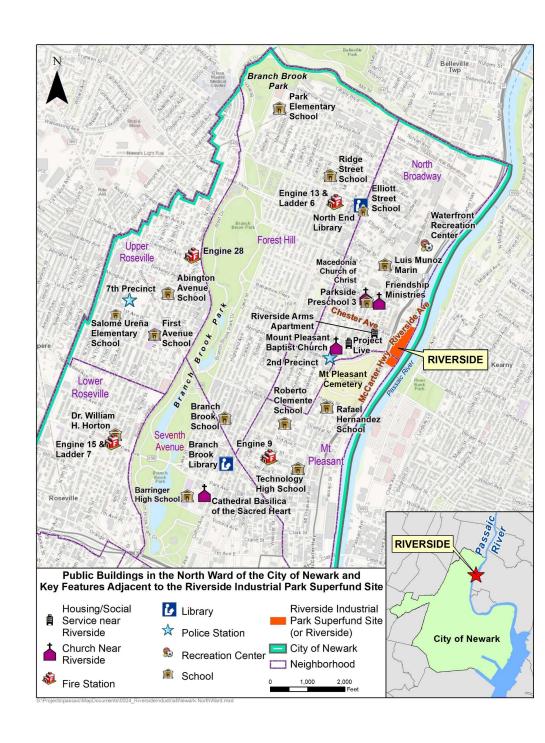
Closing Comments Shereen Kandil



Location of Riverside Industrial Park in Your Community

- Located in City of Newark,North Ward, off Chester Avenue
- Bordered by the Passaic River on the east and Riverside Avenue and McCarter Highway (Exit 4) on the west
- Near the Mount Pleasant Cemetery

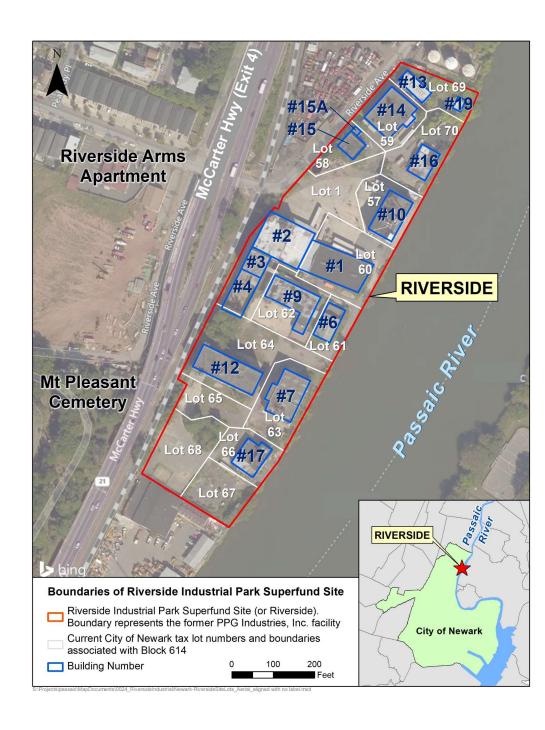






Map of Riverside Industrial Park

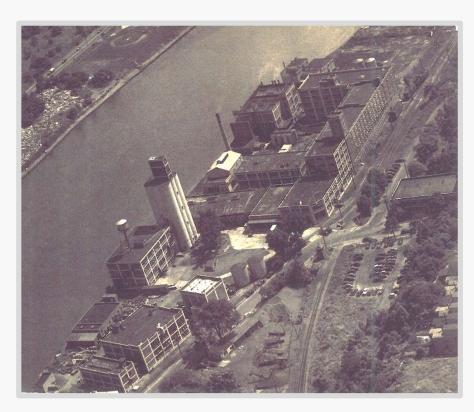
- □ Blue lines outline the buildings; white lines outline the tax lots
- Site is a 7.6-acre industrial/ commercial complex
- North side consists of active businesses; south side is mostly vacant
- Anticipated future use of property is to remain industrial







Timeline of Riverside Industrial Park



Patton Paint Company, circa 1955

- 1903 Patton Paint Company constructed its plant at the Site and began operations
 - The plant used metals as pigment including lead-based raw materials
- □ 1920 Patton Paint Company merged with Pittsburgh Plate and Glass Company, which has been known as PPG Industries Inc. (PPG) since 1968
- ☐ 1971 PPG ceased operations at the Site



Following PPG, Various Companies Operated at Site from 1971 to 2020 – Some Continue to Operate

Frey Industries, Inc. / Jobar

Baron Blakeslee, Inc.

Universal International Industries

Samax Enterprises

HABA International, Inc. /

Davion Inc.

Roloc Film Processing

Gilbert Tire Corporation

Chemical Compounds, Inc. / Celcor Associates, LLC

Teluca

Gloss Tex Industries, Inc.

Ardmore, Inc.

Monaco RR Construction Company

Federal Refining Company

Midwest Construction Company

Listed on EPA's National Priority List in 2013. In 2014, EPA reached agreement with PPG to conduct study.

Soil samples

Groundwater samples

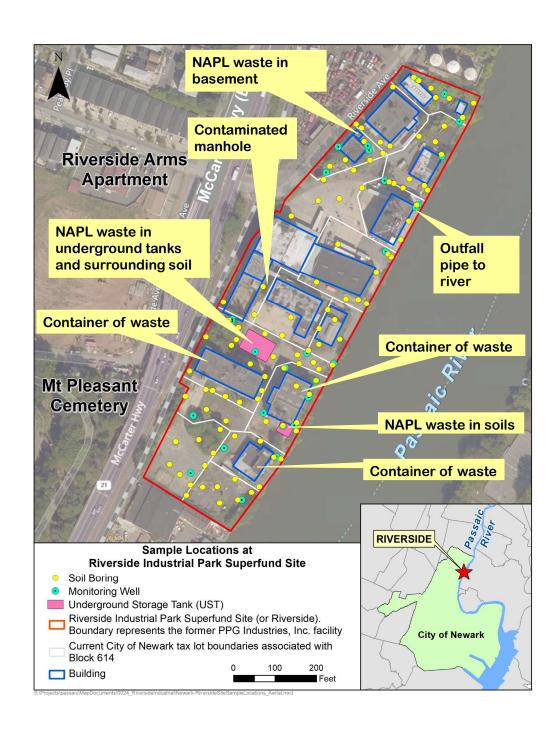
Indoor air samples

Sample waste containers and tanks

Sample contents of manholes

Non-aqueous phase liquid or NAPL are liquid contaminants that do not easily mix with water and remain in a separate phase in the subsurface







The Risk Assessments Concluded:



- For current use, soil pose unacceptable risk to outdoor workers, construction workers, trespassers, or child visitors due to lead in soil
- For future use, soil pose unacceptable risk to construction workers, utility workers, outdoor workers, indoor worker, trespassers, and child visitors due to metals and volatile organic compounds (VOCs).
- Indoor air poses a potential unacceptable risk to indoor workers due to VOCs (there is no unacceptable risk to currently occupied buildings).
- Groundwater poses unacceptable risk due to metals, VOCs and semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs). However, the groundwater is not a source of drinking water.



 Found unacceptable risk to terrestrial or land-based species due to exposure to contaminated soil.



The Study Concluded:

- □ Soil contaminated at levels that exceeded EPA's acceptable range and above New Jersey's acceptable levels for an industrial/commercial property.
- ☐ Groundwater was contaminated above New Jersey's acceptable levels.
- While there is no current risk to indoor workers on-site, the soil and groundwater contain contaminants that could potentially enter buildings as vapors in the future.



Contaminants of Concern







Metals

PCB

Volatile Organic Compounds

(example: benzene)

Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds

(example: benzo[a]pyrene)

Metals

Volatile Organic Compounds

(example: acetone)

Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds

(example: benzo[a]pyrene)

Groundwater is currently not used as drinking water.

Volatile Organic Compounds

(example: napthalene)

Soil gas is vapor originating from soil or groundwater that that can potentially migrate into buildings.



EPA's Objectives for the Cleanup

- Waste
 - Secure or remove waste
 - Prevent an uncontrolled release
 - Minimize exposure to waste material and NAPL
- Sewer Water
 - Prevent exposure to contaminants in sewer water
 - Minimize contaminant concentrations
 - Prevent discharge of sewer water to surface water
- Soil Gas
 - Minimize contaminants in soil gas that may migrate to indoor air



- Minimize contaminant concentrations
- Minimize exposure to contaminated soil
- Minimize off-site transport of contaminated soil
- Minimize leaching of contaminants to groundwater and river



- Minimize contaminant concentrations and restore groundwater quality
- Prevent exposure to contaminated groundwater
- Minimize migration of contaminated groundwater
- Minimize discharge of contaminated groundwater to surface water



Nine Evaluation Criteria

Threshold Criteria

- 1. Overall protection of human health and the environment
- 2. Compliance with ARARs (applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements)

Primary Balancing Criteria

- 3. Long-term effectiveness and permanence
- 4. Reduction of toxicity, mobility or volume through treatment
- 5. Short-term effectiveness
- 6. Implementability
- 7. Cost

Modifying Criteria

- 8. State acceptance
- 9. Community acceptance



Waste Alternatives that EPA Considered

- □ No Action
- □ Removal and Off-Site Disposal of various containers, underground storage tanks (including content in tanks and surrounding soil), and liquid waste in basement of Building 15A

Alternative	Protection of Human Health and Environment			Long-Term Effectiveness		Implement -ability	Cost
#1: No Action	No	No	Poor	Poor	Excellent	Excellent	\$0
#2: Disposal	Yes	Yes	Good	Excellent	Good	Good	\$1,580,700



Sewer Water Alternatives that EPA Considered

- □ No Action
- □ Removal and Off-Site Disposal of deposited solids and water in inactive manhole and power-wash connecting inactive sewer line

Alternative	Protection of Human Health and Environment	Compliance with ARAR	Reduction in Mobility, Toxicity, and Volume		Short-Term Effectiveness	Implement -ability	Cost
#1: No Action	No	No	Poor	Poor	Excellent	Excellent	\$0
#2: Disposal	Yes	Yes	Good	Excellent	Good	Good	\$24,900



Soil Gas Alternatives that EPA Considered

Alternative 1

- No action taken
- Required by EPA for comparison

Alternative 2

- Deed notices to restrict use
- Air monitoring in existing occupied buildings
- Future buildings would be constructed with controls
- Continue investigation on vapor intrusion

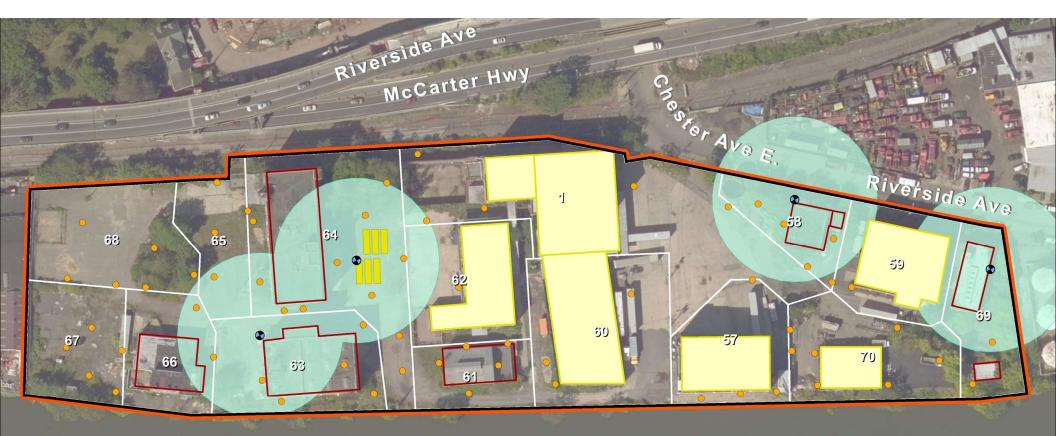
Alternative 3

Same as Alternative
 2, except soils within
 100 feet of occupied
 buildings would be
 treated



How do the Soil Gas Alternatives Compare?

Alternative	Protection of Human Health and Environment	Compliance with ARAR	Reduction in Mobility, Toxicity, and Volume	Long-Term Effectiveness	Short-Term Effectiveness	Implement- ability	Cost
#1: No Action	No	No	Poor	Poor	Excellent	Excellent	\$0
#2: Air Monitoring and Future Buildings Constructed with Controls	Yes	Yes	Poor	Good	Excellent	Excellent	\$449,800
#3: Same as Alternative #2, except treat soils within 100 feet of occupied buildings	Yes	Yes	Good	Good- Excellent	Fair-Good	Poor-Fair	\$4,050,800



Passaic River

EPA's Preferred Alternative for Soil Gas - Alternative

- Soil Boring
 Site Boundary
 Vacant Building
 Monitoring Well
 Site Lot
 Underground Storage Tank

 Air Manitoring or Engineering Control (Existing Occupied Building)
- Air Monitoring or Engineering Control (Existing Occupied Building)
- Institutional Controls and Site-Wide Engineering Controls for Future Buildings

Shallow Groundwater Vapor Intrusion Screening Level Exceedance. Existing or future buildings within 100-foot radius from monitoring well will warrant further investigation for potential vapor intrusion or institutional controls. Areas are based on current data. Boundary would be delineated from the edge of the plume per NJDEP guidance.





Soil/Fill Alternatives that EPA Considered

Alternative 1

- No action taken
- Required by EPA for comparison

Alternative 3

- Deed notices to restrict land use
- Fencing to prevent trespassing
- Removal of NAPL in soil
- Site-wide cap
- Repair of bulkhead

Alternative 4

- Same as Alternative 3
- Plus removal of lead in soil around Building 7

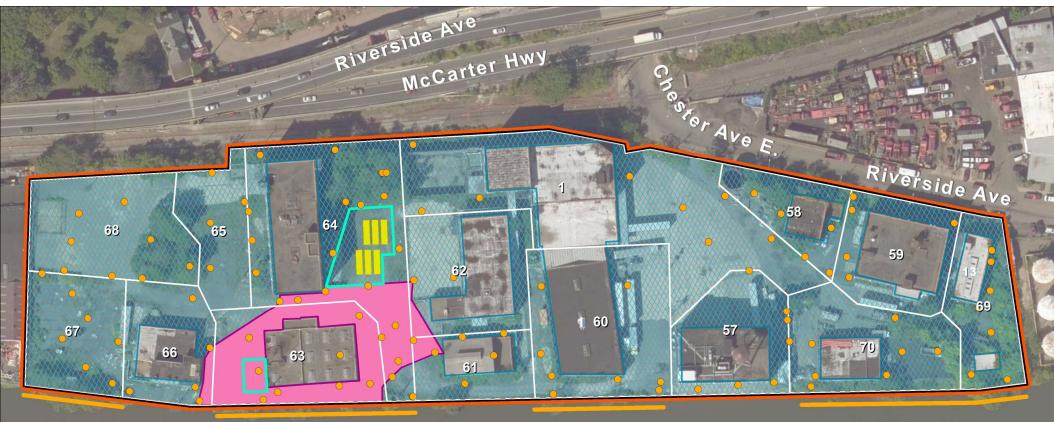
Alternative 5

- Same as
 Alternative 3
- Plus stabilization in place (using cement)



How do the Soil/Fill Alternatives Compare?

Alternative	Protection of Human Health and Environment	Compliance with ARAR	Reduction in Mobility, Toxicity, and Volume	Long-Term Effectiveness	Short-Term Effectiveness	Implement- ability	Cost
#1: No Action	No	No	Poor	Poor	Excellent	Excellent	\$0
#3: Deed notice, Fencing, NAPL removal, Capping, and Bulkhead Repairs	Yes	Yes	Fair	Good	Good	Good	\$10,450,900
#4: Same as #3 plus Removal of Soils near Building 7	Yes	Yes	Good	Good- Excellent	Good	Good	\$12,633,300
#5: Same as #3 plus Stabilization in Place	Yes	Yes	Fair-Good	Good- Excellent	Fair	Poor-Fair	\$13,971,400



PASSAIC RIVER

Soil Boring Site Boundary Building Site Lot Underground Storage Tank Institutional Controls and Site-Wide Engineering Controls for Future Buildings Footprint of Soil Alternative 4 for Focused Lead Removal Excavation and Off-Site Disposal - UST and Soil/Fill NAPL Engineering Control (Cap) Footprint of Engineering Controls (Bulkhead)

EPA's Preferred Alternative for Soil - Alternative #4



Groundwater Alternatives that EPA Considered

Alternative 1

- No action taken
- Required by EPA for comparison

Alternative 2

- Deed notices to restrict use
- River wall to prevent migration
- Pump groundwater and treat for disposal

Alternative 3

- Deed notices to restrict use
- Injections to treat groundwater

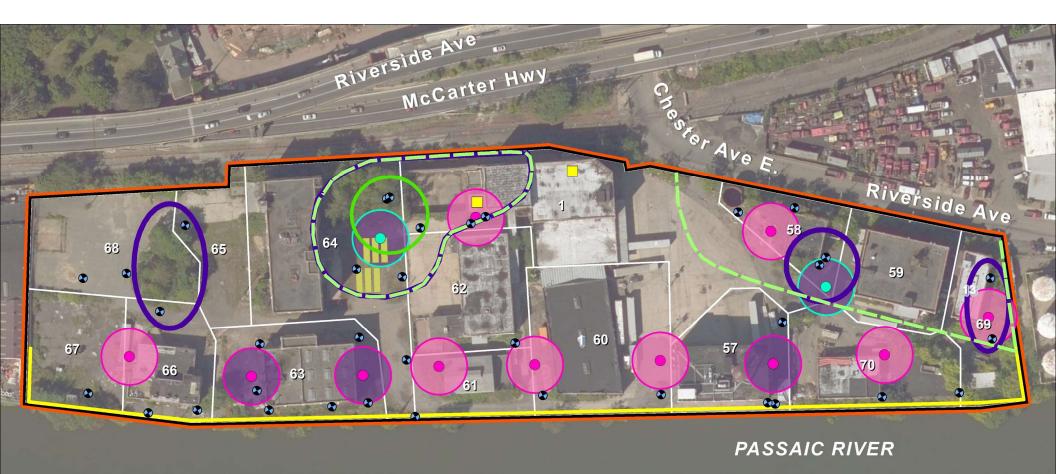
Alternative 4

- Deed notices to restrict use
- Pump groundwater and treat for disposal
- Periodic injections to treat groundwater as needed



How do the Groundwater Alternatives Compare?

Alternative	Protection of Human Health and Environment	Compliance with ARAR	Reduction in Mobility, Toxicity, and Volume	Long-Term Effectiveness	Short-Term Effectiveness	Implement -ability	Cost
#1: No Action	No	No	Poor	Poor	Excellent	Excellent	\$0
#2: River wall and Pump & Treat	Yes	Yes	Good	Good	Good	Good	\$34,258,600
#3: Injections to treat groundwater	Yes	Yes	Fair	Fair-Good	Fair	Good	\$20,844,800
#4: Pump & Treat with periodic injections	Yes	Yes	Good	Good- Excellent	Good	Good- Excellent	\$24,234,400



EPA's Preferred Alternative for Groundwater - Alternative #4

In-Situ Treatment Monitoring Well **Extraction Well** Site Boundary ■ Metals (Shallow) Organics and Metals Site Lot Organic (Shallow) **Organics Underground Storage Tank** Organic (Deep) Sump **Shallow Institutional Control** Deep Footprint of Engineering Control (containment/river-side barrier wall)





Summary of EPA's Preferred Alternative

- Waste Alternative 2: includes removal and disposal of underground storage tanks, NAPL, and containerized waste
- Sewer Water Alternative 2: includes cleaning out and closing inactive manhole and associated inactive sewer line
- Soil Gas Alternative 2: includes air monitoring in occupied buildings and requires future buildings to be constructed with controls
- Soil/Fill Alternative 4: includes excavation of lead-contaminated soil around Building #7 with off-site disposal along with a site-wide cap and bulkhead repairs
- ☐ Groundwater Alternative 4: includes site-wide pumping system to extract and treat groundwater for disposal with periodic injections



Summary of EPA's Preferred Alternative

Туре	Estimated Cost	Construction Time
Waste	\$1,580,700	1-2 months
Sewer Water	\$24,900	1 month
Soil Gas	\$449,800	1-2 months (plus continuous monitoring)
Soil/Fill	\$12,633,300	8-12 months
Groundwater	\$24,234,400	8-10 months (plus operation and maintenance)

Total for remedy \$38,923,100



Shareen Kandil

Agenda

Presentation	Josh Smeraldi
Questions and Comments	EPA Team

Closing Comments Shereen Kandil

Introductions



Questions and Comments



Please keep your lines muted



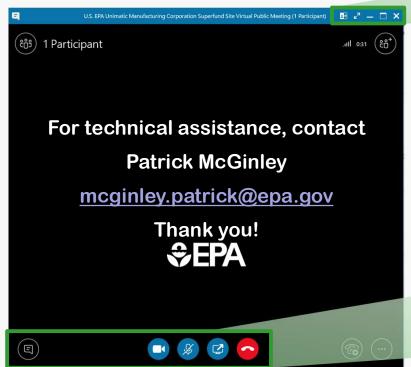
Chat box — Phone lines

- To unmute phone use (*6)
- To unmute computer mic please follow the skype control shown on next slide
- Categorically (elected officials, residents, businesses, general public) and in alphabetical order (A-G, H-N, O-T, U-Z). For example: residents with last names A-G
- Before your question/comments, please state your name and affiliation followed by your question or comment. For example: "Jane Doe, resident: Where is the Riverside site located?"



Skype Meeting Controls

Skype Meeting Window



Window Controls



Call Controls





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Public comment period on Proposed Plan ends August 21, 2020

Josh Smeraldi

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All information related to the Riverside Industrial Park Superfund site can be found electronically at:

www.epa.gov/superfund/riverside-industrial

or by contacting Shereen Kandil

Shereen Kandil

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